

Table 1. Number, median days, incidence rate¹ and relative standard errors of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work² involving musculoskeletal disorders³ by selected natures of injury or illness, Utah, 2002

Nature	Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
Total	2,990	9	43.7	7.4
021 Sprains, strains, tears	2,259	6	33.0	7.7
0972 Back pain, hurt back	111	7	1.6	21.7
0973 Soreness, pain, hurt, except the back	123	14	1.8	20.7
1241 Carpal tunnel syndrome	133	15	1.9	20.0
153 Hernia	279	17	4.1	14.5
1530 Hernia, unspecified	80	12	1.2	25.2
1531 Inguinal hernia	156	21	2.3	18.6
1533 Ventral hernia	42	19	0.6	34.3
17 Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders	86	25	1.3	24.4
170 Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, unspecified	--	--	--	--
172 Dorsopathies	--	--	--	--
1720 Dorsopathies, unspecified	--	--	--	--
173 Rheumatism, except the back	81	25	1.2	25.1
1730 Rheumatism, except the back, unspecified	--	--	--	--
1731 Bursitis	--	--	--	--
1733 Tendonitis	48	9	0.7	32.1
1734 Tenosynovitis	--	--	--	--
1735 Ganglion/cystic tumor	--	--	--	--
1739 Rheumatism, except the back, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

³ Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, April 2004